

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME XXII, No. 23

EMPRESS, ALTA THURSDAY, Oct. 25th, 1934

Price: \$2.00 Per Year.

United Church

October 28th

Emphasis—

Sunday School, 2:00 p.m.
Church Service, 7:30 p.m.
Worship, 11:00 a.m.
Mayfield, 3:00 p.m.
Rev. A. J. Law, B.A., Pastor

How To Lose Markets

The United States by virtue of its fiscal policy ably supplemented by its idiosyncrasy of restricted production is in a way to lose the cotton trade with the world. A writer in *Barren's Weekly* tells the cotton states about their plight and what is happening to their markets:

"In attempting to help the cotton farmer, Congress and the Federal Farm Board have ignored every phase of the cotton-producing industry, except the price per pound paid to the farmer. In so doing, they have unleashed a train of consequences which is threatening the welfare and purchasing power of the whole south. For America by its own acts is losing its cotton-export market to foreign competitors."

"The United States cotton producer, who has been enjoying the most favorable position among the world's cotton producers, now holds the most unfavorable position, and is menaced by competition he has never before encountered."

"Recently the Argentine newspapers have been urging the Chaco farmers to plant more, and still more cotton. The North American cotton producers are now handicapped in the world markets, to your great advantage," is how the Argentine editors appeal to the Chaco producers.

"Not long ago Germany bought cotton from Brazil, and paid for it by selling coal to Brazil. Brazil sold cotton to Europe, and bought machinery from Europe. Japan cut a deal to purchase 1,500,000 bales of cotton a year from India, and India contracted to buy 400,000, 000 square yards of cotton cloth from Japan. Brazil finding that the capitalist countries will buy cotton against the sale of commodities to them, is encouraging cotton production. Muchacha, for the first time

Hospital Notes

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Steinley on October 12, a son.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Meers, of Fox Valley, on Monday, October 15, a son.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Geo. White, of Aton, on October 22, a daughter.

Miss Shirley Christopher, of Seepre, who has been seriously ill, is improving.

Mr. John Bosch, of Burdall, is progressing favorably following a recent operation.

has become an exporter of raw cotton. Egypt has removed all restrictions and control from cotton so that the cotton produced in that country may pass into consumers' hands as rapidly as possible."

Every word of this warning can be adapted to Canada and her problem of finding markets for her grain. We have been losing these markets for years, and we shall continue to lose them until we face up to the necessity of doing two things: meeting the competitive price of the wheat of other nations in markets where we have to compete on even terms; and taking payment for our wheat exports in the products of other countries, even though this may include manufactured products which will enter into competition with our native manufactures.

These are hard sayings to the wheat grower or the handler of wheat who thinks we have the consuming public of the world by the neck and can make it take our product on our own terms; and to the Canadian manufacturer who believes that the home market should be his at whatever price is necessary to make things comfortable and easy for himself.

Nevertheless these are truths; and if we reject them because we find them disagreeable to something much more disagreeable a little further along the road—Contributed.

To Distribute Trees Again

More than 100,000 white spruce trees, and some 8,400 ash will be available for distribution next spring from the

K. A. Pollock, of Hilda, is Chosen for Liberal Candidate at Convention

The Liberal Convention, held in the Empress Theatre, on Friday, October 19th, drew a good attendance. Mr. H. Stapleton, president of the Empress constituency Liberal Association, presided. There were thirty-two delegates present, and three names of nominees for the candidature put forward. Messrs. M. Stapleton, D. McEachern and K. A. Pollock were the names offered. On a vote being taken, K. A. Pollock of Hilda, had the largest number of votes, and he was made the choice as Liberal standard-bearer in this constituency.

Mr. R. C. Black, of Medicine Hat addressed the meeting and a very good address was given by W. R. Howson, the provincial Liberal leader. He was optimistic as to outcome for his party when the next provincial election should be held, and dealt with the lowering of interest rates and other matters; the holding of meetings by himself and members of his party, throughout the province to obtain opinions from all interested as to the needs of various districts, etc. From the information thus gathered, he was intended to formulate the provincial Liberal platform. Others present who made brief addresses were: Hector Lang and Carl Beny of Medicine Hat, and Messrs. P. Hyde and T. Dillor, of Calgary. W. R. Black, of Jenner, was secretary.

Came to St. Mary's W.A. Buzar, Tex and St. H. H. Cook at the Anderson Building, on Saturday, October 27, at 3 p.m.

provincial nurseries at Oliver, it is announced from the forestry branch of the Department of Lands and Mines. These trees will be distributed on the usual plan adopted two years ago, to farmers who have wood lots, or to schools, community centres, etc. Last year some 34,000 trees of various kinds were distributed from the nurseries, to 228 different farmers, which included 183 farmers, 18 schools, 13 institutions, and 14 municipalities for community purposes.

Weddings

The marriage of Donald Schultz, of Burdall, and Mary Elsie Smith, of Blindfold, took place at the United Church House, Saturday afternoon, October 20. Rev. J. A. Law performed the ceremony.

The marriage of Ken Johnson and Miss Loken, both of Alesk, took place at the Manor of the United Church on Saturday afternoon, October 20. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. J. Law.

To Oppose Central Bank for U.S.

Washington, Oct. 20—The United States Government is preparing to combat in the next Congress an expected effort to establish a Central Bank or central monetary authority. Treasury officials have revealed Friday to have considered the idea themselves for several months. They marshaled a group of economists to investigate its possibilities.

Now, however, it has been decided that whatever beneficial results such an institution would produce could be obtained with a little more revamping of the Federal Reserve System. The primary purpose of a central bank is to provide in a branch of the government a unified control over credit and the issuance of currency.

Recent banking legislation, it was held, had very largely concentrated this power in the treasury and the Federal Reserve Board.

For the future two new steps now are regarded with favor: 1. Give President Roosevelt authority to name the governor of the various reserve banks.

2. Establish a committee answerable to the Reserve Board to take charge of the purchase and sale of government bonds by the banks of the system.

Potato Production in Canada

The production of potatoes in Canada in 1934, will be \$7,310,000 hundred weight from 568,800 acres or 83 hundred-weights per acre. In Alberta the production is estimated at 1,738,000 hundred weight from 22,800 acres. The yield this year in Alberta was about 120,000 hundred weight down from last year.

Mrs. J. N. Anderson, and son, Joe, were visitors to Mantario, last week.

Red Cross Society

The Alberta Division, Canadian Red Cross society is endeavoring to enrol members to the Society in the Province of Alberta, during the period October 24 to November 8th. Supplies of membership pads have been issued to Red Cross Representatives all over the Province and people who are interested in the work of the Red Cross are invited in a practical way to demonstrate their interest by becoming a member of the Society.

Codification of Trade and Industry in Alberta

Codification of industry and the guiding and protecting hand of the provincial government, came into force on Friday night, October 19, at Fort St. John proclaimed the Alberta Trade and Industry Act. Hon. Geo. Howland will be administrator of the department of industry.

Hours of employment and wages may be established by the administrator.

In case of industry failing to draw up its own "code" the administrator may do so, and order registration of all persons engaged in the trade or industry concerned.

The lieutenant-governor-in-council may enforce any code; upon being satisfied he has the approval of 66 per cent of those engaged in the trade, or of those owning 66 per cent of the aggregate capital invested in the trade.

The act as a whole, may apply to any class of wholesale or retail merchants, druggists, printers, restaurant keepers, dry cleaners, butchers, hair dressers, plumbers, sanitary and heating engineers.

Revision of 1933

Wheat Figures

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a revision of its estimate of the Alberta wheat crop for 1933, following the close of the marketing season, ending July 31, last. The first estimate was placed at 94,200,000 bushels, but the new revision based on marketing totals is placed at 101,500,000 bushels.

At a meeting of Drumheller Social Credit Group No. 1, held recently, it was decided to support a strictly social credit candidate at the next provincial election, rather than a political

St. Mary's Anglican Church

Sunday, Oct. 28th:
Atonia Valley, 7:30 p.m.,
Brevon and sermon,
Rev. J. S. Parks, Vicar-in-Charge.

Roosevelt to Urge Co-operation on Bankers' Assets.

Washington, Oct. 25.—President Roosevelt will urge co-operation with his recovery programme this week upon the American Bankers' association in an address to which the business world is looking for hints of future monetary and financial policy.

aspirants who is prepared only to adopt social credit in his platform. To this end, a series of classes for the training of public speaking will be commenced immediately under auspices of the Drumheller group.

Returning from White City, London, Eng., aboard Canadian Pacific liner Montreal, the athletes who represented Canada at the British Empire games came back yesterday in a body to the number of around 100. They called for England aboard the Duchess of York July 20.

Australia is showing a substantial evidence of recovery, and continued boom is in sight, is the view of John P. Brophy, Canadian Pacific Representative at New York, stated when interviewed about S. S. Niagara on arrival recently at Victoria.

Fifty per cent ahead of last year at mid-August with prospects for balance of season exceptionally good for the Canadian Pacific hotels and resorts in the Rockies is reported by A. E. Robinson, assistant general manager, in charge of the Company's western hotels.

Prominent British parliamentarians are visiting the Maritime Provinces this year, including Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald. The Canadian Pacific liner Montreal recently carried in a passenger list, Mr. Leslie Burgin, M.P., parliamentary secretary of the British Board of Trade, who will stay at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, Saint John and Miramichi, N.S.

Canadian Pacific flagship Empress of Britain claimed a new record recently for the Quebec-Cherbourg Atlantic crossing, making it in 10 days, 15 hours and fifty-eight minutes, being thirty-four minutes under her own previous record set in August, 1933.

Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, whose crass tactics have given newspaper men some strenuous times in the past few years, actually posed for a photograph aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Bedford on his return to England, and declared "I lost my hat on straight," was his comment to the astonished and gratified photographer.

Railway building is by no means at an end in Canada. E. W. Beatty, P.C., chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated recently following a extended inspection trip through Western Ontario. "Completion of our development will probably mean construction of more railway mileage to outlying districts as prospects and development warrant," he said.

The Right Road TO FOLLOW

The grain growers of Alberta can do a great deal in the way of self-help by patronizing Alberta Pool elevators. The proper ownership of grain handling facilities is with the grain growers themselves.

ALBERTA POOLELEVATORS

Good Snapshots

Of interesting and beautiful scenes may be obtained during the Fall season. Pictures you will appreciate. We carry an up-to-date stock of Films and Supplies. Bring your Films to us for development.

EMPRESS DRUG CO., Ltd.

We are agents for leading nurseries. Cut flowers ordered on shortest possible notice.

OLD COUNTRY

for CHRISTMAS LOWER FARES



Nov. 15 to Jan. 5 Return Limit 5 Months

Through Sleeping Cars To The Seaboard

connected with Christmas Sailings from Saint John

Duchess of York Dec. 8
Duchess of Richmond Dec. 12
Duchess of Atholl Dec. 14

FREQUENT SAILINGS DURING OCT. and NOV.

Apply Ticket Agent

CANADIAN PACIFIC

JOB PRINTING

Visiting Cards, Business Cards Letterheads, Statements, Envelopes, Posters, Auction Sale Posters and Commercial Printing.

Give your next order to the local printers.

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

The Leader for Over Forty Years

"The Forty-Ninth Parallel"

"Fresh from the Gardens"

The Forty-Ninth Parallel

An interesting and thought-provoking editorial article appeared recently in a popular magazine which circulates extensively throughout Canada and the United States. Its subject was the forty-ninth parallel across the world. The people of the North American continent regard it as an imaginary line which marks the boundary between the United States and Canada, but says this magazine editor, the wise ones of the earth regard it as something more than a hair line on the earth's globe. It is, he says, the world's line of destiny.

Elaborating his theme he first directs attention to the fact that in America this invisible international boundary line is a line of peace. No frowning fortifications dot its length; no jeopards are sent up along its borders; no racial hatreds batter its boundaries. For more than one hundred years it has been a line of peace, a magnificent contradiction of the Old World's barbaric philosophy that two neighboring countries cannot long exist without strife.

But tracing the course of the forty-ninth parallel around the globe, he finds that the symbol of peace in North America becomes the blood-drenched line of strife throughout Europe and Asia, clashing through the very heart of the world's worst trouble zones. He continues:

"The line of peace," upon spanning the Pacific, marks the frontier of Asia's powder magazine—the northern boundary of Manchukuo. On one side the armies of the Soviet maintain their well armed vigil. On the other Japan hides his treachery in the puppet state that typifies her first triumphant hold on the mainland of Asia.

"Traveling with the line of peace" across the flux and change of the new Red Russia and into its sinister significance as it pierces the inner core of European turmoil. It traverses the Polish Corridor, constant source of statesman's uneasy slumber; flanks Austria's troubled boundaries; bisects a rearmament Germany; skirts the frontier of France at the most jealous point of national pride, historic Alsace-Lorraine; tops the rims of armored steel, mark Belgium's sullen frontiers; then wings the Atlantic for its more pacific mission on this continent."

And he asks why should this "line of peace" assume such a devilish pervasiveness in its travel round the globe, and finds the answer in the character of the nations it touches rather than in the nature of the line itself.

All of which is true. In North America the two adjoining nations are peopled by those who speak a common language and who, although there has been a great intermingling of many races, still trace their main descent to one racial source and have proved their ability to, in large measure, assimilate those newcomers of many races and all have largely forgotten, or dropped, the old animosities, suspicions, jealousies and hatreds of bygone centuries which are nourished and kept alive in the countries of the Old World.

America is fortunate in this, and stands as an object lesson to all other lands. This being so, have we been as good neighbors as we ought to have been; have we taken full advantage of and reaped all the benefits that should have been ours as a result of our preferred position? True, we have kept the peace in a physical sense in that we have refrained from war, and the insensate folly of building up huge armaments on account of the other on the false assumption that only through such so-called "preparedness" can peace be maintained.

But the forty-ninth parallel across North America is not quite the imaginary line it might well have been to the advancement and benefit of people living on both sides of it. There are no forts, but there are all too many legislative barriers which none is one's length by both countries, barriers on the one side being duplicated by similar barriers on the other side.

We build our roads on both sides to meet and merge at the boundary line; we construct our railways to the same gauge in order that trains may move without pause from one country to the other, without transshipment of passengers or goods; the other waves flow uninterrupted across the line carrying radio messages to and fro, and the same is true of the telegraph and telephone; our books and newspapers and magazines, our automobiles, cross and re-cross; our mails move without restraint or loss of time; our trades unions are international in their character; so, too, are our fraternal societies and service clubs, our sporting organizations live with each other on common fields.

Being so favored, and having done so much to promote our common interests in so many ways, we have developed an international friendliness unknown elsewhere, and having utilized all that science and invention has bestowed in order to promote this fine and mutually advantageous intercourse, why have we proceeded to erect artificial barriers to check and stop the flow of trade which all other agencies have been perfected to encourage and develop? The people of both countries are deemed to be highly intelligent; they are not inmates of lunatic asylums. Then why have they acted so absurdly as to hamper and cripple that which they have spent millions of money and energy to encourage?

There is only one answer, and that answer is to be found in the capacity of men individually and collectively, on both sides of the "line of peace." Nature designed that the northern half of this great continent should be the complement of and to southern half. The Maritime Provinces with their resources are the natural complement of the Atlantic seaboard states; Quebec and Ontario are the complement of the Central States; the Prairie Provinces are the complement of the middle western states; the Gulf States, the Gulf of Mexico, the complement of the Pacific Coast States. Yet puny man tries to defy nature's plan, and in a very real sense has made himself throughout the whole realm of trade and commerce, finance and economy. The forty-ninth parallel is a line of peace, a splendid object lesson to all nations except in this one respect. Let these two great neighbors do the sensible thing and set another object lesson for and provide leadership to a world now suffering because of the wholesale destruction of international trade.

Plenty Of Color

If it's a color you want, says the Edmonton Journal, a new "dictionary" just published by the British color council, ought to fill the bill. With 220 shades given in color and supplied each with a name, it should prove to be a handy reference for anyone in a bit of wool for your wife or even to give an exact description of the most variegated of sunsets.

Few People Escape Attacks Of Summer Complaint

Summer Complaint may be slight, or it may be serious, but you can't tell when it seizes you how it may end. It may be a simple case of indigestion, the vomiting and purging to continue, for a day or two, and you may become well and hearty again.

Just as soon as you feel any looseness of the bowels go at once to your drugstore and get a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and check the natural action before the weakening looseness can get started.

Don't experiment. Get "Dr. Fowler's." It has been on the market for 85 years.

Richest Street In World

Shops of Curio Dealers in Delhi, India, Contain Many Treasures

What is the richest street in the world? Without taking into account the environs of the Stock Exchange and Wall Street, where unseen fortunes change hands, the little-known Chawli Chowki in Delhi has the most substantial claim. It has often been referred to as the richest street in Asia, and, unlike our own commercial thoroughfares, the greater part of its wealth is there for all to see. But many are the treasures which are hidden away in secret recesses of the shops of curio dealers and jewelers in that picturesque street. One of the dealers, the walls of whose establishment are covered with letters of appointment from Highnesses and Excellencies of all descriptions, has manufactured countless wonderful golden and jeweled emblems for crowned heads and ruling princes. He was responsible for the historic peace pipe, costing no less than one thousand pounds, which the late Lady Curzon wore at the Durbar Ball, attended by four thousand guests in the Delhi Fort in 1900. Here also are all the richest of the embroidery merchants, whose cloths and cloaks, exhibiting costly ornaments, are not only intended for reigning princes, but for State ecclesiastics. Here, too, are the carvers of ivory, who are busy turning out their exhibiting their skill in carving delicate figures and animals from solid blocks of ivory, seen from elephant tusks.

WAS CONSTIPATED FOR 30 YEARS

Woman's Long Search For a Remedy

The trouble with most remedies for constipation, as this woman found, is that they give temporary relief. Having at last found a permanent corrective, she writes to tell us about it.

"For upwards of 30 years I was a victim of constipation. I tried practically everything that it was possible to try. I admit that I was just as bad as ever. I tried a day or two after a doctor's visit, but I was back in the same state in a few days. For months ago I took my first taste of Kruschen's Salts. I had never heard of it, and every morning so long as I live, my first duty upon rising is to take a box of Kruschen's Salts. I have felt a different woman. My bowels act like clockwork. I feel better than I have ever felt before. I am looking. My only regret is that I didn't try Kruschen's years ago."

Kruschen's Salts is Nature's recipe for maintaining a condition of internal cleanliness. The six salts in Kruschen's stimulate the bowels to a smooth, regular action. Your system is thus kept clear of chronic constipation, allowed to accumulate, lower the whole tone of the system.

Took Chance In Dark

Four Aviators Left 'Plane With Trouble Developed

"I just came down by parachute—where am I? This was the query of a motorist who got out of his car near Guildford, England, when he was stopped by an aviator wearing a flashlight.

The aviator was one of three others who had bailed out of a bombing plane at a height of 2,000 feet in the darkness. He got into the car and they went to look for the other two.

A hundred yards farther on the car was stopped by another flashlight. Then a third light was seen across a field. It was that of the pilot, who had bailed out when the machine, which apparently experienced engine trouble, was only 50 feet up.

None of the four was hurt.

Voice Warns Drivers

If you are driving in St. Louis, Missouri, and you suddenly hear coming as if it were a siren, a motorist's attention about the way you are handling your car—don't be alarmed. It's merely something new in police police work. For the "traffic school car," equipped with loudspeaker and manned by vigilant officers, has made its appearance on St. Louis streets.

A perfect bone needle, 25,000 years old, was discovered by Jean Cassin in excavating at Ganties, in the south of France.

Although Africa contains the widest variety of wild animals in the world, no tigers have been found on the continent.

Germany contains more than 2,500 young hostels. These hostels are provided with an overnight stopping place for young hikers.

Birds can see 100 times better than man.

W. N. O. 2087



You will save money by smoking Duke Plug, because it lasts longer in your pipe. You can cut each pipeful in your own way, coarse or flaky—long or short, as you prefer.

PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO

Radio Instruction

The Saskatchewan Government Correspondence School—Radio Broadcasting 1934-1935

The programme of Radio Instruction given by the Saskatchewan Government Correspondence School during the past three years will be continued for the present school year. From Monday, October 15th, to Friday, December 14th, 1934 and from January 14th, to April 20th, 1935, a broadcast will be given daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, from four-thirty to five P.M. Mountain Standard Time.

Gds.	French	English	Latin	Science	History	German	Science or Geog.
Grade IX	Grade X	Grade IX	Grade X	Grade IX	Grade X	Grade IX	Grade X
IX Oct. 15	Oct. 16	Oct. 17	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Oct. 21	Oct. 22
IX Oct. 22	Oct. 23	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 29
IX Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 12
IX Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 19
IX Nov. 19	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 22	Nov. 23	Nov. 24	Nov. 25	Nov. 26
IX Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3
IX Dec. 3	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	Dec. 10
IX Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 13	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 17
IX Jan. 14	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Jan. 21
IX Jan. 21	Jan. 22	Jan. 23	Jan. 24	Jan. 25	Jan. 26	Jan. 27	Jan. 28
IX Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 3	Feb. 4
IX Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Feb. 7	Feb. 8	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Feb. 11
IX Feb. 11	Feb. 12	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 17	Feb. 18
IX Feb. 18	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Feb. 22	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Feb. 25
IX Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Feb. 29	Mar. 1	Mar. 2	Mar. 3
IX Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	Mar. 7	Mar. 8	Mar. 9	Mar. 10	Mar. 11
IX Mar. 11	Mar. 12	Mar. 13	Mar. 14	Mar. 15	Mar. 16	Mar. 17	Mar. 18
IX Mar. 18	Mar. 19	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Mar. 22	Mar. 23	Mar. 24	Mar. 25
IX Mar. 25	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	Apr. 1
IX Apr. 1	Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Apr. 8
IX Apr. 8	Apr. 9	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 14	Apr. 15
IX Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22
IX Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 25	Apr. 26	Apr. 27	Apr. 28	Apr. 29

Suggestions and comments regarding the broadcasts are invited.

Night Outshine Sun

Scientists Tell Of Heat Contained In Air-Light Carbon

The hottest known thing on earth, we are told, is the burning carbon of an air light. It is so hot that volcanic mist forms in the incandescent crater, a fog of pure carbon vapor.

Formerly this fog was thought to be liquid carbon, but a recent report to the American Chemical Society concludes that carbon does not pass through a liquid stage in turning from solid to gas, at least that it does not at atmospheric pressure.

This may be a reason why diamonds have been so impossible for man to make, says the report, diamonds apparently are the products of a liquid form of carbon.

But, if diamonds cannot be produced from carbon, more heat and light can, it is hoped. Three Cleveland scientists who have been measuring the heat of the carbon arc declare that "under the right conditions, and with a little further chemical aid" arcs can be made to burn with an intrinsic brilliancy slightly greater than that of the sun.

This would be a novel achievement, indeed, the creation of an artificial light brighter than the sun! It sounds almost preposterous—Detroit Free Press.

The Cross-Word Puzzle

The cross-word puzzle, which began before the jig-saw puzzle, seems destined to have a longer life. It is remarkable that it finds a place in such game publications as the London Times, the Manchester Guardian, the New Statesman and Nation, the Spectator and the Observer.

A census of dead animals on roads of England has shown that dogs are the great "jay walkers."

STOMACH COMPLAINT

Mr. W. Benton of 445 Michigan, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "Some years ago I was afflicted with a stomach complaint. I was unable to eat and my weight was rapidly dropping. I was very weak and my health was in a very bad state. I tried many remedies but to no avail. I then tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and in a few days I began to feel better. I continued to take it and in a short time I was completely cured. I am now in perfect health and my weight has returned to normal."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is a natural remedy for all stomach complaints. It is made from the fruit of the wild strawberry plant, which is known to be a powerful stomachic. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all cases of indigestion, loss of appetite, and general weakness.

Radio Instruction

and Time. The radio broadcasts will originate at CHRM, Regina, and the network will include the following stations: CPKC Saskatoon, CHAB Moose Jaw, CIGX Yorkton, CHVC Regina, CKRM Prince Albert.

The instructors will deal with the difficulties of pupils and will answer not only questions in the assignments but also questions that are daily reaching the school from teachers and pupils. In order to have a fuller appreciation of the addresses pupils are requested to have their Correspondence Lessons before them.

The following is the programme to be followed:

Gds.	French	English	Latin	Science	History	German	Science or Geog.
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IX Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 25	Apr. 26	Apr. 27	Apr. 28	Apr. 29

Suggestions and comments regarding the broadcasts are invited.

Little Journeys In Science

DIAMONDS
(By Gordon H. Guest, M.A.)

Diamonds are the purest form of carbon, an element which occurs in almost every living substance. Found in the sand and gravel of river, lake, or sea beds, the stones are separated out by a washing process which carries away the outer coatings, leaving the diamond free. These gems have a crystalline form, but sometimes the stones are cut by jewelers to further enhance their brilliance. Carbon diamonds have the greatest value, although there are rare occurrences of delicately colored stones which are more plentiful than the clear stones and are used for cutting and drilling. Diamonds are also used by engravers in making etchings.

It has been the dream of many scientists to make synthetic diamonds, and this has been accomplished occasionally, although it is found that the process does not produce synthetic stones to make it worth while.

Mousson, a French chemist, in 1893 was successful in producing a small quantity of the gems by heating graphite with iron to a very high temperature in an electric furnace. The mixture was then cooled very rapidly. A coating of iron was rapidly formed on the outside, but the centre cooled was slower, and a very small clear and black diamonds were found. Rubies and other gems have also been made synthetically, but not with great success.

Diamonds are measured by carats, a unit of weight which is equivalent to three grains Troy weight. The largest diamond ever found was the "Cullinan" which was mined in South Africa. This stone originally weighed 3,106.75 carats, but it was later cut into smaller stones.

Mistook Ducks For Plane

Phantom plane was sought at Hove, Essex, by hundreds of people who spent an all-night vigil looking for a mysterious plane that was supposed to have fallen into the sea at dusk. The "plane" was proved to have been a flight of ducks diving for fish.

Strange School In Cairo

Police Find Place Where Boys Are Taught To Beg

Police of Cairo, Egypt, have unearthed what they declare to be a school of "begs" in the city. The boys were taught the latest methods of the art. It was found following the arrest for begging of a ten-year-old lad who had been missing from his home for several weeks. The boy said that he was playing in the street when a smartly-dressed Egyptian offered to take him to his home and give him good food. The boy was taught how to beg, then detailed to "beat" in the city. The police arrested the tutor and more than 100 children, most of whom had been anxiously sought by their parents. It is estimated the boys collected a total of \$50 a day.

Is Teaching Danger Point

Many persons seem to think that the spending possibilities of the Government are unlimited, but they lose sight of the fact that every dollar appropriated for public purposes has to come from the taxpayer. What they also forget is that there is a "heat" in the city. The police arrested the tutor and more than 100 children, most of whom had been anxiously sought by their parents. It is estimated the boys collected a total of \$50 a day.

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Review Of Drought Conditions Affords Appreciable Picture Of Situation In Various Countries

A review of the drought conditions of 1934, issued under date of August 15, 1934, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, affords an appreciable picture of the situation in various countries, particularly in the United States, arising from the unusual scarcity of rainfall which has characterized the summer of this year.

The drought has been widespread throughout the northern hemisphere. The affected areas fall within a belt crossing Europe, Asia and North America which is about as wide as the distance from Northern Mexico to Central Manitoba. Damage to crops has been particularly heavy in the United States, Canada and in Central and Eastern Europe. In the southern hemisphere, parts of Australia and Argentina have been affected but to a less extent.

In the United States the main drought damage is in the shortage of feed, forage and pasture, necessitating heavy reduction in livestock numbers and reduced rations for the remaining animals. Crop prospects declined nearly 11 per cent. during July because of unfavorable growing conditions practically everywhere except along the Atlantic Coast. In the Eastern cotton belt and in the Pacific Northwest, the most serious loss was a decline of about 21 per cent., or 30,000,000 bushels, in corn production during this period. The reduction of corn fodder was seriously reduced. The grain sorghum production will be less than 60 per cent. of average. The continued drought and excessive temperature prevailing over a wide area largely destroyed the emergency forage crops planted, burned pastures, prevented any seed growth on hay meadows and stubble fields in many states and further reduced supplies of winter livestock. The worst conditions embrace much of Missouri, Arkansas, nearly all of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, much of Texas and the plains sections of New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming. There was a further deterioration of range conditions during the month of the Western States for which range conditions figures are obtained.

Judging from conditions as at August 15th, there will be considerable loss for livestock in the United States this year only about 65 per cent. of the usual amount of grain including corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums, and only about 68 per cent. of the usual quantity of hay. Because of the short pastures and the small amount of the 1934 production of hay had already been consumed by August 15th. Probably not more than half the usual amount of straw has been stacked, but somewhat more than the usual quantity may be fed. For these reasons a further drastic adjustment in the number of livestock will have to be made before fall and winter feeding begins.

Bread grain conditions in Central Europe and the Danubian countries are substantially below the crops of 1932 and 1933. The same is true of feed grains with the exception of corn in the Danube basin, where a substantial exportable surplus is expected. Excepting Northern France, where wheat suffered from drought, and England, where pastures were seriously affected, most of the other parts of Europe had escaped serious damage. Detailed reports on crop conditions in the Soviet Union are not available but it appears that European Russia experienced an unusually dry spring and smaller than average crops are to be expected. In China the reduction of straw has been because of drought is estimated to be at least 20 per cent. The Manchurian wheat crop is estimated at 20 per cent. below that of 1933 due mainly to excessive rainfall and floods during July. Several parts of the southern hemisphere have reported drought conditions in recent months affecting wheat, seedling in areas of Argentina and Australia. The acreage reduction in Argentina due to drought may reach 350,000 acres or about 5 per cent., while in Australia the total wheat acreage reduction of 2,000,000 acres or more (around 15 to 20 per cent.) is in prospect. The acreage reduction in Australia is not altogether due to drought, but in part to a shift to sheep and wool.

The following references to Canadian crop production are from Canadian official sources and indicate the effect of the drought as experienced in Canada.

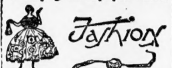
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in a bulletin issued September 11,

estimates the total yield in bushels as follows: Spring wheat, 27,282,000 bushels; Fall wheat, 7,022,000; Oats, 34,744,000; Barley, 68,800,000; Rye, 6,523,000; Flaxseed, 1,996,000. Yields per acre of all grains are below average but are slightly higher than the revised estimates for last year.

The hay and clover crop is estimated at 9,884,000 tons, the lowest on record as compared with 11,433,000 tons in 1933 and an average yearly production of more than 16,000,000 tons for the years 1926-1930. The fear was therefore well founded that Canada might be faced with a hay shortage, and the Order-in-Council of August 24th was accordingly passed requiring a license for all exports of hay and straw. A subsequent survey of hay supplies indicated some surplus in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys and to a less extent in a few other areas of Canada, but a shortage in other areas which in many instances is acute.

The Order-in-Council has had the effect of directing attention to the unusual shortage of supply, and the requiring of a license for export has prompted those in needy areas to anticipate their season's requirements, with the result that there is now a substantial movement of hay in Canada from the surplus areas to the areas of shortage.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union



By Ruth Rogers



895



SMART HATS GIVE NEW ZEST TO FASHION—AND THEY'RE EASILY MADE AT A SAVING.

The pattern includes three different hat models for your choice. It also includes the gloves, the popular hat cover, the lovely evening wrap, the new velvet, novelty black crop, ribbon, etc.

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JOIN FORCES TO KEEP THE SAAR FREE



Combining the forces they represent to maintain this independence of the Saar district against the wishes of Germany, Mr. Picot, left, Communist leader, and Max Braun, head of the Socialist party in the Saar district, are photographed at Saarbrücken discussing mutual plans for the pending Saar plebiscite. The plebiscite will determine whether the Saar wishes to return to the custody of Germany or remain independent.

Keen Rivalry

French Liner Normandie Claimed To Be Larger Than Cunard

Keen rivalry between the giant French liner Normandie, which will go into service next spring, and Queen Mary, launched at Clydebank, Scotland, already is apparent. Cunard-White Star Line claims that the Queen Mary is the largest ship in the world as they have contested in the French press, which declares the Normandie not only is longer, but heavier.

The Normandie already has cost far more than the estimated \$30,000,000. It is 1,029 feet long, while the Queen Mary is 1,018. Much of the controversy centres on which ship has the greater tonnage. The exact figures still are unavailable, but the French press gives the Normandie between 76,000 and 79,000 tons with the British ship given 72,000 tons. Wide publication was given to many articles comparing the ships.

Another Secret Of Vision

Vitamin A Now Proved An Important Factor In Sight

Showing the secrets of vision, another how the eye manufactures and uses vitamin A to see, has been found by Dr. George Wald at the Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, Mass.

The fact that vitamin A is important to human vision has been known for many years. Its lack is the cause of "night blindness," a fairly common defect in which the eyes are unable to see in the dark during depressions. In spring fasts in Russia entire villages have been stricken with night blindness. This ailment sometimes precedes total blindness.

Dr. Wald found the new chemical, the vitamin A, in the retina of the eye. Both came from a chemical analysis of visual purple," a chemical secreted in the retina, at the site of the nerve endings which carry vision to the brain.

Visual purple also has long been known. Likewise the fact that under light, or when used for seeing, it bleaches colorless. During darkness it returns to the purple form again.

Watching this cycle, Dr. Wald discovered that when the purple turned white, a slightly yellow substance split off from it. This yellow split proved to be the hitherto unknown chemical. It is closely related to carotene, the yellow pigment in corn, carrots and other food.

In the change back into visual purple some of the vitamin A disappeared. This was proof that it had been used up in the act of seeing.

A New Air Barrage

Tests With Invisible Smoke Have Been Very Successful

Three nations are experimenting with an invisible smoke which can stall airplane engines and be hung in the sky as a barrage against invaders. The system has been so far perfected that during recent trials a whole squadron of aircraft was forced to land through engine failure.

No clue is given to the composition of this invisible smoke except that it consists of solid particles which are drawn into the motor through the carburetor and upset its functioning. These particles, it is said, are fired into the air from ground artillery or can be distributed from another aircraft.

A total of 45,000,000 gallons of water was used in Kew Gardens, England, last summer.



"Here we are kid. Hop in quickly." "But this isn't the car we came out in." "No, it's too risky to go back in that one."—The Humorist, London.

Scientists Discover New Method Of Growing Crops Which May Revolutionize Agriculture

Licences For Export

Of Hay And Straw

Regulations Designed To Protect Interests Of The Producer

According to information reaching the Dominion Department of Agriculture, there is considerable misunderstanding concerning the Order-in-Council recently issued whereby no person in Canada shall export hay or straw without a licence.

A highly speculative condition developed in Canada among hay buyers on their own account and on account of buyers elsewhere, due to the conditions that have affected large areas in Canada and the United States, and to the fact that the hay crop in the Dominion is this year considerably below normal. It was believed that the speculative condition was not in the best interests of the producer in that there would be a surplus supply of hay.

In applying this Order-in-Council, which went into effect on August 24th, all commitments of hay to any country that had been made prior to the passing of the Order-in-Council coming into effect will be given preference for export. These licences were also issued to exporters in respect of hay sold for delivery to all of Canada's normal markets of recent years, such as the British West Indies, Newfoundland and the British Isles.

Since 1930 when a duty of \$5 per ton was imposed on hay imported into the United States, very little hay has been exported from Canada and Canada has been a net importer of hay. The country were temporarily withheld after August 25th last, the day following the proclamation of the Order-in-Council. It was expected that a quick survey of the hay situation throughout Canada. The information available on September 11th last indicated a surplus in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys, and to a lesser extent in a few other areas in the Dominion.

All applications for licences to export hay to the United States that had been held up between August 27th and September 11th were promptly issued, permitting hay to go forward. A more complete survey of the hay situation in Canada may not be available for some time.

In the meantime, licences will be issued to exporters for definite firm orders in hand from any part of the world east of the province of Manitoba, and also from British Columbia. In the province of Manitoba the issue of licences for export of hay is restricted to areas within the province and to maximum quantities prescribed under the provincial Ministry of Agriculture Act. There has been in communication with the American Embassy in London and authorities in the United States to secure a declaration of the process as a means of alleviating the fodder crisis caused by the drought.

F. H. Hollinger, a naturalized American, who is a director of the company, has been in communication with the American Embassy in London and authorities in the United States to secure a declaration of the process as a means of alleviating the fodder crisis caused by the drought.

In the working out of the federal regulations for the export of hay and straw it is felt that the interests of producers should be safeguarded in as far as may be possible.

New Process For Nickel

Japanese Can Now Obtain Metal Direct From The Ore

A new process for obtaining nickel from the ore has been discovered by the laboratory of the Showa Industrial Company, Japan, as the result of research extending over three years. The process is said to produce 99.98 per cent. pure nickel.

Production by this process will be started early next year by the Japan Electric Industry Co., to which the process will be transferred by the Showa Industrial Company according to reports. The former company is expected to increase its capital from 12,000,000 yen to 24,000,000 yen to enable it to handle the business effectively and to erect plants at Yokohama and Chirishima.

Had To Have Proof

A New York East Side painter, who has become quite a figure in the movie-producing world, was recently selecting a chief for his scenario staff. The producer insisted that the successful applicant must be a college graduate. He looked with favor upon one applicant, and asked if he had a college education. He received an affirmative reply.

"Show your diploma," demanded the producer. The applicant tried to explain that it was not customary for college graduates to carry diplomas around with them.

"Well, then," demanded the producer, "with just a slight snare," "say me a big word."

On the Suffolk, England, farm of Michael Farraday, grandson of the great English scientist, have witnessed the first practical results of seventeen years' research into a new method of growing crops which may entirely revolutionize agriculture.

Here, by a special process discovered in Germany by Dr. Paul Spangenberg of Lubbeck, crops of maize and barley are grown in 10 days, not in the ground, but in chemically treated trays arranged in tiers inside metal cabinets. These crops are being used daily to feed cattle and pigs on the farm and the animals are in better condition than others fed with ordinary outdoor fodder.

Farmers at the recent Ipswich Agricultural Show were amazed at this new invention. Already a company has been formed to manufacture the equipment and supply the cabinets in their chemical cabinets. The name of the company is British Cultivators, Ltd., and the process has been fully patented under the name of "Quick Growth."

Dr. Spangenberg made his discovery by analyzing the most fertile chemical soil, and duplicating its nutrient content in a chemical solution. This solution is fed to the seed. Only small quantities of water are used, and no earth is used. The seed germinated by this process are said to produce five times the volume of seed planted in the ground.

Each cabinet in which the seeds are placed is divided into 10 sections, one for each day's growth, and each section contains a light to keep the day's crop "harvested," more seed is immediately put into the trays to produce another crop in 10 days.

Orders are being received for cabinets from farms in all parts of England, including one farmer who is a tenant of the King at Sandringham.

The government has ordered them in large quantities to be used in concentration camps. With the growing of crops for feeding animals successfully achieved, investigators are now experimenting further with growing vegetables. This process is still in the experimental stage, but the men working at it have in mind the ultimate production of smaller cabinets which could be used in the kitchen, like an ice-box—to supply the family with fresh green produce all the year round. The growing of fruit vegetables is expected to require somewhat more time than fodder crops.

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Drought Resistant Grasses

U.S. Delegation Hopes To Find Some In Gobi Desert

Drought and the probability of drought soon as large in the minds of the United States Department of Agriculture that they are sending men to central Asia to make a search for drought resistant grasses.

In the Gobi desert is a vast area of pasture land where the summer temperature frequently rises above 100 degrees and where winter temperatures often drop under 40 degrees below zero. There has been no rainfall of more than 16 inches annually, thus resembling the grassland states area with respect to rainfall and temperature.

It is hoped that some drought resistant grasses will be found that can be utilized to advantage in the drier sections of this country. Prof. Nicholas Roemer has been selected to lead this expedition into Asia.

Ships And Men

There is too much truth in the old adage's scornful comment that the age of wooden ships produced iron men, who on ships were produced if not wooden men, at least men livered in the ways of the sea. Sailors, who were once the backbone of the world's shipping, are now being replaced by the record of recent disasters shows all too plainly.

It is estimated that nearly one person in three in the United States over 40 years of age is suffering from some chronic disease.

British records of drought go back to the year 298 A.D., when there was a drought in Wales.

A Royal Celebration

Pomp And Splendor Will Mark "Silver Jubilee" Next Year

London will give the lead to King George's far-flung empire in official celebrations next May of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. All of 1925 will be known as the "silver jubilee" year in honor of his eventful reign, which has been exceeded in duration by only four of the thirteen sovereigns who preceded him since the union of the crowns of England and Scotland.

Pomp and splendor rivaling the golden and diamond jubilees of Queen Victoria are forecast almost despite the King-Emperor's expressed wish that celebrations be kept as simple as possible and undue expenditure avoided.

May 6, the actual anniversary of when the forty-four-year-old "Savior Prince" became King-Emperor, will be a national holiday. It will be inaugurated by a thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral, which will be attended by the King, Queen Mary and members of the royal family. The king and queen will drive in state to the cathedral, but on the ground of economy it has been decided to limit the size of the procession.

The order of the service will be selected by the King, and in the congregation are expected to be not only the prime ministers of the dominions and colonial representatives but rulers or their representatives from all the countries of the world.

It is understood that after there will be a great dinner in Buckingham Palace and a state ball. Beside the thanksgiving rites, scenes of similar character are to take place either on May 6, which falls on Monday, or on the Sunday following, May 12, in parades throughout the empire. All jubilee observances are to be organized along local lines in all colonies and dominions.

Makes Study A Pleasure

Children In Amsterdam's "Glass School" Sit In Sunshine

Amsterdam's first semi-open-air school, the so-called "glass school," which has been in use for about three years, has given a powerful impulse to the open-air movement in the Netherlands. Many new schools have since been opened which have followed their ideas largely from the glass school. The design of the school is essentially modern architecture, the structure being practically entirely of glass and ferro-concrete on a steel frame work. Teaching and learning, especially in the winter, is a pleasure in this open, airy, dower-bordered school. There are three legions and two sheltered classrooms on the roof, and in the rear are accommodated seven glass classrooms for use in rainy or stormy weather. Light, air and space are amply provided. The classrooms, being pentagonal in shape, have five walls, four of which are glass. The children swing upon vertically, the fifth, inside wall being of stone. The children in class face this "working" wall, and so are able to see the backs toward the outside, thus avoiding their attention distracted. The same seating arrangement is followed in the legions, the children sit in the sunshine and in the sweet fragrance of the summer air.

Germany's Oldest Lighthouse

Main Tower On Heligoland Was Erected In 1299

Researches just completed indicate that the lighthouse on Newwerk Island near Heligoland is some 635 years old and is therefore the oldest in Germany.

It guides the transatlantic liners plying between New York and Hamburg with a complicated light apparatus including 21 powerful reflectors.

The main tower was erected in 1299 and is 190 feet high. Its walls have a thickness at the base of nine feet. In old times a woodfire was kept burning on top to guide the vessels. Napoleon's troops tried vainly to blow it up.

Not Unlucky For Him

Patrolman Leo J. Muldowney of the police department in North Adams, Mass., is not superstitious about the number 13. Counting by the minute interval, he has 13 letters in his name. He was born on May 13 and has served 13 years on the police force. His locker at the police station, his badge, gun, and signal all bear the number 13, and 13 is his signal call number.

It takes a small 14 days to travel one mile.

Canada stands seventh among the trading nations of the world.

W. N. U. 2097

HAPPY SNAPSHOT OF THE ROYAL FAMILY AT BALMORAL



This unexposed picture was taken just before the King and Queen lined up with Prince George and his fiancee, Princess Marina, and her parents, to please the press photographers, shortly after the royal couple had reached Scotland. His Majesty, on the left, is enjoying a joke at the expense of Her Majesty the Queen and Prince George, who apparently do not wish to stand on the spot at which the King is pointing.

Not A Modern Study

Egyptians Had Good Working Knowledge Of Elementary Arithmetic

The boys and girls who think that arithmetic is a recent invention devised to punish children in the days of ignorance, are mistaken. Arithmetic is an old study. Probably the oldest copybook for home lessons in arithmetic was recently unearthed in Egypt. The papyrus, which was found in excellent condition, dates from the period about 1700 B.C.—that is, about one hundred years before the time of Moses, or about 3,600 years ago. It proves that the Egyptians had a thorough knowledge of elementary mathematics almost to the extent of our own. The papyrus has a long heading, "Directions how to attain the knowledge of all dark things, etc." Numerous examples show that their principal operations with entire units and fractions were made by means of addition and multiplication. Subtractions and divisions were known in their present form, but correct results were obtained nevertheless.

Equations are also found in the papyrus. Among the examples given is this one: Ten measures of barley are to be divided among ten persons in such a manner that each subsequent person receives one-eighth of a measure less than the one before him.

Another example given is: There are seven men, each has seven cats, each cat has seven mice, each mouse has seven grains of barley. Each grain of barley, when cultivated, have yielded seven measures of barley. How much barley has been lost in that way?

The papyrus also contains calculations of area, the calculation of the area of a circle and its transformation into a square, and, finally, calculations of the cubic measurements of pyramids.

Attempts The Impossible

Burgomaster Is Trying To Stop Women From Gossiping

The ancient way of dealing with gossiping women was to give them a taste of the ducking-chair. A modern way, as practiced by the Burgomaster of a German town, is to force them to do nothing on behalf of a welfare organization.

One might as well endeavour to stop a small boy from injuring himself with a knife by giving him a box of matches to play with, as try an experiment like that.

For if there's one thing, apart from a cup of tea, over which a woman likes to gossip, it's a half-finished sock or the sleeve of a pull-over.

Our advice to the Burgomaster (after he's got all the socks that he wants) is to stick to his job and not attempt the impossible.—London Sunday Pictorial.

When in dire straits, the Chinese believe they may expect the souls of their ancestors to come to their rescue, but only if the remains have been properly buried and kept intact.

Forests of Alaska cover about 71,447,000 acres, an area as large as the states of Missouri, Maine and New Jersey combined.

Brains Will Solve Problems

World Has Smart Men Who Will Overcome Economic Conditions

President R. S. Law, of the United Grain Growers Limited, the great co-operative of the farmers on the Canadian prairies, was looking out of his skyscraper branch office of his company in the city of New York. He was thinking of two things at the same time, not always an easy matter but in this instance, quite possible. He was pondering the problem of the world depression and he was looking at the mountain range of huge buildings that spread out before his eyes in Lower Manhattan. He related these tremendous structures to his train of thought and he relaxed mentally and physically, for he formed this conclusion in his mind:

"Surely, brains such as those which conceived and constructed these and other mighty projects can solve this economic problem."

Mr. Law told his experience to Country Life at the recent Alberta Marketing Conference at Olds and he added:

"That picture persists in coming before my eyes. It haunts and yet it stimulates me. We have the brains in this world to solve this problem and constantly and in increasing force these brains are attacking it. It will be overcome."

Mr. Law told his experience to Country Life at the recent Alberta Marketing Conference at Olds and he added:

A Satisfied Customer

Bride—"I wish to make a complaint about the flower seeds you sold me, Mr. Chachary."

Merchant—"What was wrong with them?"

Bride—"I planted some four-o'clocks and they never opened till five."

Merchant—"You must go by daylight saving time, don't you?"

Bride—"Oh, yes. I never thought of that. Excuse me for complaining."

Spider Has Cunning Method

Species Called Atypus Weaves "Stocking" To Ensnare Victims

The Atypus spider has two very large and strong fangs, and with these it excavates a hole several inches deep. Then she digs at right angles for a few inches until she has a burrow shaped like a stocking. Now she begins weaving the "stocking"—a beautiful silken lining, which, being made to measure, fits the burrow exactly. But when she arrives at the mouth of the burrow she goes on spinning the stocking until it is about three inches longer, and this extra bit of "leg" she then seals up and leaves lying on the ground outside her nest. So there she is all snug and safe inside a stocking in which there is no opening. Inside that extra length lying on the ground she attaches a few threads which she carries right back to the "foot." There she sits holding the threads until presently a caterpillar or some insect crawls over the part of the stocking lying outside. At once the long threads begin to vibrate—and out comes the spider.

Brought Both Of Them

Green Brakeman Did His Best To Supply "Dumplings"

A green brakeman making his first pay trip and riding the headend, had instructions to lift two cars at—, hanging on to the first three cars on the engine. The brakeman made the cut O.K., went into the siding and when he tried to couple up the air could not do so, on account of the drawbars sticking out to a degree that would not allow the air-hose to reach. The engineer, finding the trouble, looked in his sea box, noted he had no dummy coupler and told the green brakeman to go back to the catboxes and bring up a "dummy."

After 20 minutes lost time, the brakeman appeared with the conductor and rear-end brakeman, and said, "I brought both of them. Which one do you want?"—C.N.R. Magazine.

Deserve Kind Treatment

Old Horses Should Be Given Every Care Possible

Elizabeth Thomas, in Our Dumb Animals, says: "Frequently of late I have been called upon to explain why I persist in keeping in my barn, my elderly, rheumatic, thoroughbred mare, instead of giving her to some worthy person. The argument is that I have two other horses and I do not need the old one and someone could get a lot of use out of her. The argument is basically sound, but true, but I find it most unconvincing. I have always felt that there was something very wrong in the practice of giving away old horses to anyone who would take them, rather than taking the trouble of killing them and thereby providing them with the rest their years of service merit. Sometimes they find good homes; more often they do not, and to me there is no more pitiful sight than that of an old worn-out horse condemned to work and to starve and to suffer in the hands of a brutal stranger, merely because his original owner was too 'tender-hearted' to kill him. For this reason I long ago determined that my old horses should be put to sleep when they could no longer act properly, or because unable to be of any use to me.

The old mare, who is the present bone of contention between myself and my well-meaning friends, is in her twenty-first year. She is a thoroughbred, both in breeding and in manners, and as I know that I shall never own her equal I am anxious to cherish her as long as possible. It is a very sad thing to see the signs of old age creeping gradually upon her. In spite of stiffened limbs and a certain lack of staying power she is as young in spirit as ever and still arches her lovely neck and trots proudly along. I am careful not to distress her by asking her to keep up with the younger horses, and I like to think that she doesn't know it. She loves life, she loves life very greatly, does the grand old mare, and I feel that it would be a crime to deprive her of it while she is still able to enjoy it. And as for giving her away for someone else to use, and abuse, I would as soon think of giving away my right leg. Why, she has good care, plenty to eat, and just enough exercise to keep her rheumatic legs from getting stiff and sore. It is, I suppose, a sentimental gesture, or seems so to outsiders, to patiently exercise a stumbling old mare while the colt who was put to her is a successful stamper in a box-stall. But I like to think that in that not far distant time when the old mare has gone to her rest in those celestial pastures which we hope are provided for horses in the hereafter, she will be able to look back and know that her beloved mistress made her last days pleasant and comfortable and gave her at the last the gift of sleep."

Women Machine-Gunners

Soviet Battalions Learning To Use Machine-Guns and Fire Weapons

With the official recognition of the Soviet Union's battalions of women soldiers, special companies of women machine-gunners are to be formed. The women are already being taught how to use the rapid-fire weapons. In line with the recognition, a female officer of high rank is to be attached to the General Staff. A special military academy for the instruction of women who are to become officers, has been opened. Battalions of women in steel helmets recently took part in a parade at Charkov. Females have served in the Soviet Army for some time, but previously have used only rifles.

Device For Silencing Noise

Invention Claimed To Stop Noise Motor-Cycle Exhausts

Scientists have discovered a device for silencing the exhausts of motor-cycles. And the device is not to be commercialized. It is to be available freely for all. If the invention really works, the chassis made for the Minister of Transport should make its use compulsory. Thus one factor in the noise problem would disappear. Will some philanthropic scientist now produce a way of silencing pneumatic drills?—London Daily Herald.

A Good Opening

A young man who had received his diploma had been looking around for a position, for one or two months, and for a job. Entering an office, he asked to see the manager, and while waiting he said to the office boy:

"Do you suppose there is any opening here for a college graduate?"

"Well, there will be," was the reply. "If the boss don't raise my salary to five dollars a week by tomorrow night."

The Coming Airliner

German Engineers Publish Drawings Of Super-Flying Boat

Drawings have been published of a super-flying boat by German engineers which almost take one's breath away.

This air liner—for such it is designed by the Rumpier Company, will carry 1,500 passengers besides a quantity of freight. The crew will be housed in the fuselage, or below, and the passengers will be housed in the gigantic wings which resemble the dock of a ship. Down below, as it were, in addition to the crew's quarters, there will be a garage for passengers who wish to take their cars with them. There is also a garage for an auxiliary plane which will be launched by a catapult above the tail of the machine. There is a reception hall, promenade, observation gallery for passengers, kitchen, dining saloon, smoking and lounge rooms. There is six masts in front and six in the rear. Up in the wings where the cabins are, there will also be two promenades and the "bridge" from which the plane will be navigated. This flying ocean liner will go from Berlin to New York in 17 hours. Perhaps it sounds a bit fantastic, but "Jules Verne" is ever for this age. But don't you remember what the first airplanes were like? And look how far aviation has progressed. There are people living who crossed the ocean in "liners" propelled by sails, which had to be hoisted, reefed and ready sailing accommodation and the use of a stove to do their own cooking. At. How the ship-building of today would be scoffed at the idea of 75,000 ton liners, cruising the ocean in four days, and having swimming pools, gymnasiums and ball-rooms.—St. Thomas Times Journal.

Habit Is Instinctive

Old Story Tells Why Birds Always Rise Together

Doubtless you will have noticed how large flocks of birds seem to rise in the morning, and in the evening, of some signal, and will, therefore, be interested in the following story of the home-flying of birds.

One day, far back in history, gods the birds flew down from the highlands to the fields where grow plenty of rice and other things good to eat. This, by the way, was an act of disobedience, for they were warned by the king not to leave their homes. But they did not heed the warning, and when they came back they were getting all about the time. Then the king came out and spread nets over the land, and as the birds were under the nets they could not get away. Oh, how they wished they had never left their homes, but the more they hopped and fluttered about, the more they seemed to have of regaining their liberty.

In all probability they would have had their king, who sorrowed over his disobedient ones, as a mother over her erring child, down down and thought out for them a way of escape. The king then said that he gave a signal, when he gave a signal, they were to rise all together. Thus, when the king gave the signal, the birds rose accordingly, and their united strength lifted the net with them.

The experience taught the birds a lesson they have never forgotten. Every morning, when the birds say it is time to leave for home all the others rise with one accord for fear of being left behind to the mercy of the farmer.

Friendly Relations

Animals Formerly Accepted Men And Knew No Fear

Smithsonian Institution finds man's original friendliness with the animals was not one of weapon against claw, but of friendship. The primary happy "Ede" of men and beasts is perpetuated in "peace" animals existing in isolated forests. Dr. Walter Hough knows such in Tibet and the Caracul sheep, which Dr. Johnson into a new valley in Africa where the lions accepted them as a matter of course. Mainly it was fear of man who taught the animals fear. Jackson wrote that in the long ago the man and the dog swore a pact always to stand by each other. —And the dog has never forgotten his promise.—Christian Science Monitor.

One and a half million people living on farms were employed in other lines of work and 450,000 urban people were engaged in agricultural production at the time of the 1930 census.

Science explains the singing snails of Arabia by advancing the theory that the eerie notes given out by the snail are caused by friction.



THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

Published in the interests of Business and District
Subscription price \$2.00 per year to any part of Canada or Great Britain
\$2.50 to the United States

Published by J. A. McNeill, Editor
A. H. McNeill, Business Manager

Thursday, Oct. 25th, 1934

WARNING

During past years considerable damage has been done to property in the Village on Hallowe'en. If property damage is done this year those responsible will be prosecuted.

VILLAGE OF EMPRESS.

Sgt. Clark, R.C.M.P., is a visitor in town today.

Miss Rhea Barry left on Saturday morning by car, for Victoria, B.U., via Calgary.

The regular monthly meeting of the United Ladies' Aid will be held at the home of Mrs. A. J. Law, on Thursday, Nov. 1st, at 3 p.m.

The monthly Hospital Sewing Meeting, will be held at the home of Mrs. F. A. McNeill, on Tuesday, October 30th, at 3 p.m.

Misses Marie and Sophie Radfa, left on Monday for Lethbridge, where, as novices, they will prepare to enter the convent.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Killeen and baby and Mrs. A. Arden, of Jenner, were visitors of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Brodie, over Friday night.

Mr. A. Scutter, Asst. Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, has been appointed official administrator for M. D. of Hand Hills and M. D. of Bertawan.

Art. Mephram and Miss Laura Batty are reported as being married at Calgary, on Saturday.

Call on the Empress Express for Personal and Autograph Christmas Cards. We are also offering one dozen cards, either Personal or Autograph, Free with a year's subscription to this paper.

Jack Taylor, of Wayne, Alta., prop. of the hotel there, Adam Cruckstock, Crossfield; Adolph Spunka, proprietor of the restaurant, York Hotel, Calgary, were in town this week on a visit, and made a one trip into the country, hunting geese.

Dr. A. K. McNeill
(Dr. D. N. MacCharles)

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Brand Bacon

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for Quick Meals

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Patrons—Y to Local Butcher

Next Sunday, October 28th, will be Missionary Sunday in the United Church Services. Come and make your contribution to the great missionary cause of the Church.

Sunday, November 4th, will be Anniversary Sunday in the Empress United Church. Special music and a guest speaker is expected for that Sunday.

The list of names of those entitled to vote in the next federal election, compiled by D. Lush, is now hung in the post office, citizens in general, should see that their names are on this list.

Married Peoples' Club, card party and dance—organization of Club for season, during interval—Monday, October 29. Admission free; open to those over eighteen years of age. Eight p.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Maladjusted

According to Herbert Spencer, "Life is a continuous adjustment of internal relations to external conditions." It is obvious, then, that if we are to succeed in life, we must be adaptable, or, in other words, we must acquire a capacity to fit into life's situations whether as home, at school, or at work. The new-born baby is dependent out upon others for all his needs. He is endowed with the equipment which makes it possible for him to make adjustments, but he must learn how to use his natural capacities. Education is a growth-process which finally brings into being an adult who has become independent and who is capable of making a satisfactory adjustment to the world in which he has to live.

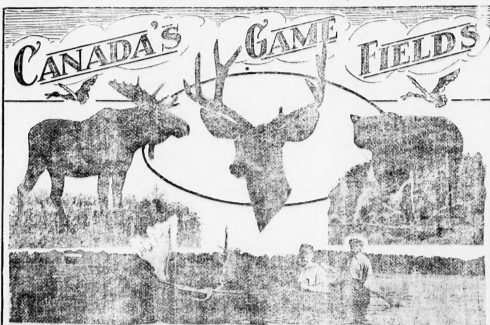
Just as we vary in degrees of physical strength and as our physical bodies differ one from the other, so do we differ in our intellectual capacity. What becomes of us depends not so much upon our intelligence, but rather upon how successful we are in the best use of our intelligence.

We all possess certain instincts. The instincts may be

IN MEMORIAM
HUBERT—In loving memory of a dear wife and mother, Mrs. Geo. H. Hubert, who passed away Oct. 28, 1931.

One beautiful morn., at opening of day,
One who suffered was taken away.
A voice was calling that seemed to say—
"Ye that are weary come unto Me and rest."

Lay down your head upon My breast,
Come, follow Me, and I will guide,
Thy footstep in the Jordan's side.
Our mother heard the sweet command
And gently took the Savior's hand.
—Sadly missed by Husband and Family.



The hunting season is here. In Canada the game is abundant and the hunting is the most enjoyable of all sports. The game is abundant and the hunting is the most enjoyable of all sports. The game is abundant and the hunting is the most enjoyable of all sports.

considered under these headings, the stimulus or stimulus which gives rise to certain feelings or emotions which, in turn, are expressed in outward action. I have experienced the emotion of fear called forth by some object or sudden noise, which emotion finds expression in a quickening of the heart, pallor and, perhaps, flight. It is not desirable to suppress the instincts because they are the driving forces to human activities. What we should seek is as to how we may direct the expression of our emotions in a socially desirable manner. For example, we must learn to endure a temporary discomfort if by so doing we may obtain a permanent satisfaction in the future.

The child entering school has a difficult time unless during his pre-school years he has learned to be one of a group, and to secure satisfaction in comradeship and in doing things well. The immature child who is still emotionally a baby will want to retain, in school, the centre of the stage which he holds at home. He will want his mother because he has not become independent of her emotionally. He may be "smart" or may misbehave to gain attention if he is starved of affection at home. The worst type, because his condition is potentially the most serious, is the quiet, so-called "good" child, who is a solitary individual living within himself.

Parents can help their child, not to a healthy mental maturity by giving them understanding and leadership towards independence.

Don't Go To Sleep

Elected in 1930, to some extent at least, on the promise that if the Conservatives were returned to power there would be no unemployment in Canada in twelve months, the conservatives, four years afterwards, are considering unemployment insurance. There is no official announcement to this effect, but it is known that the Dominion government has been making a very careful study of the scheme, and indications are that the government will present an unemployment insurance plan at the next session.

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The Empress Express

There is nothing wrong with unemployment insurance as far as it goes. Nobody except those doing the Rip Van Winkle act can fail to see that with the advance of science and the constant trend towards mass production, the number of people permanently unemployed must grow larger and larger. Until some plan is adopted in advance of unemployment insurance to take up the slack. In the meantime unemployment insurance is as far as we can expect any ordinary government to go, it isn't radical—it is a step to keep the baby quiet for a time at least.

But it will only be for a time. Until the governments realize that consumption must balance with production there will be no relief from technological unemployment, no matter how elaborate a scheme of contributory unemployment insurance is devised. The only advice for the worker is to take what you can get, but don't go to sleep after you've got it—Eison-Jasper Signal.

Contributory unemployment insurance is devised. The only advice for the worker is to take what you can get, but don't go to sleep after you've got it—Eison-Jasper Signal.

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Puffed Raisins, per lb. 20c.

Popping Corn, lb. 10c.

Peanuts, 2 lbs. 25c.

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